

McCormick County Base Labor Market Analysis



South Carolina
Department of
Commerce
Labor Market Information



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Population

McCormick County's population growth has been slower than the state's in recent years.

Future growth is expected to be similar to the state's.

Less than half of McCormick County's workers live within the county.

A significant number come in from Greenwood and Lincoln (Georgia) counties.

Income

Per capita income growth has been faster than in the state and nation.

However, McCormick County's per capita income has remained below the state and national levels from 1996 to 2006.

McCormick County's average wages are higher than the state's in the community and social services occupation group.

Education

The number of degrees awarded by area post-secondary institutions has increased.

The greatest increase has been in the area of healthcare.

Occupations

The following occupational groups are expected to have faster growth in McCormick County than in the state:

Management; computer and mathematical science; legal; education, training and library; healthcare practitioners and technical; healthcare support; protective service; food preparation and serving related; personal care and service; sales and related; and construction and extraction.

Requirements for McCormick County's workers are expected to grow in the following levels of education and experience:

Work experience in a related field and postsecondary vocational award.

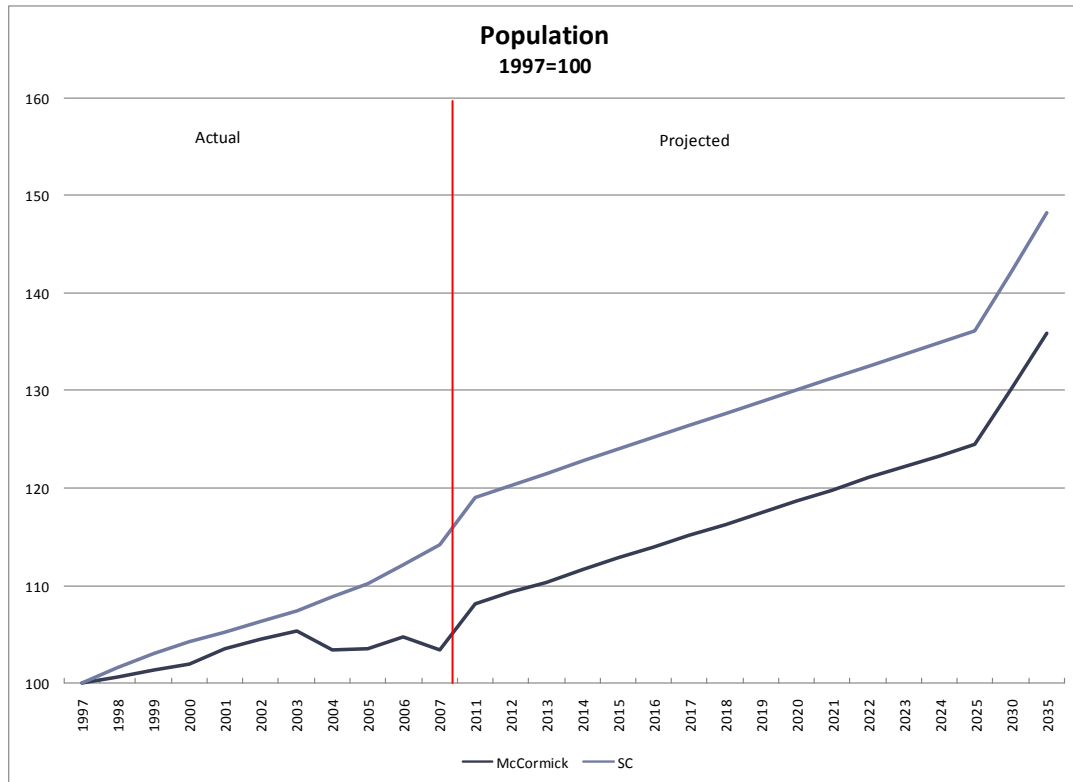
Industry

Construction of buildings is a sector rated as having potential in McCormick County.

POPULATION

Growth

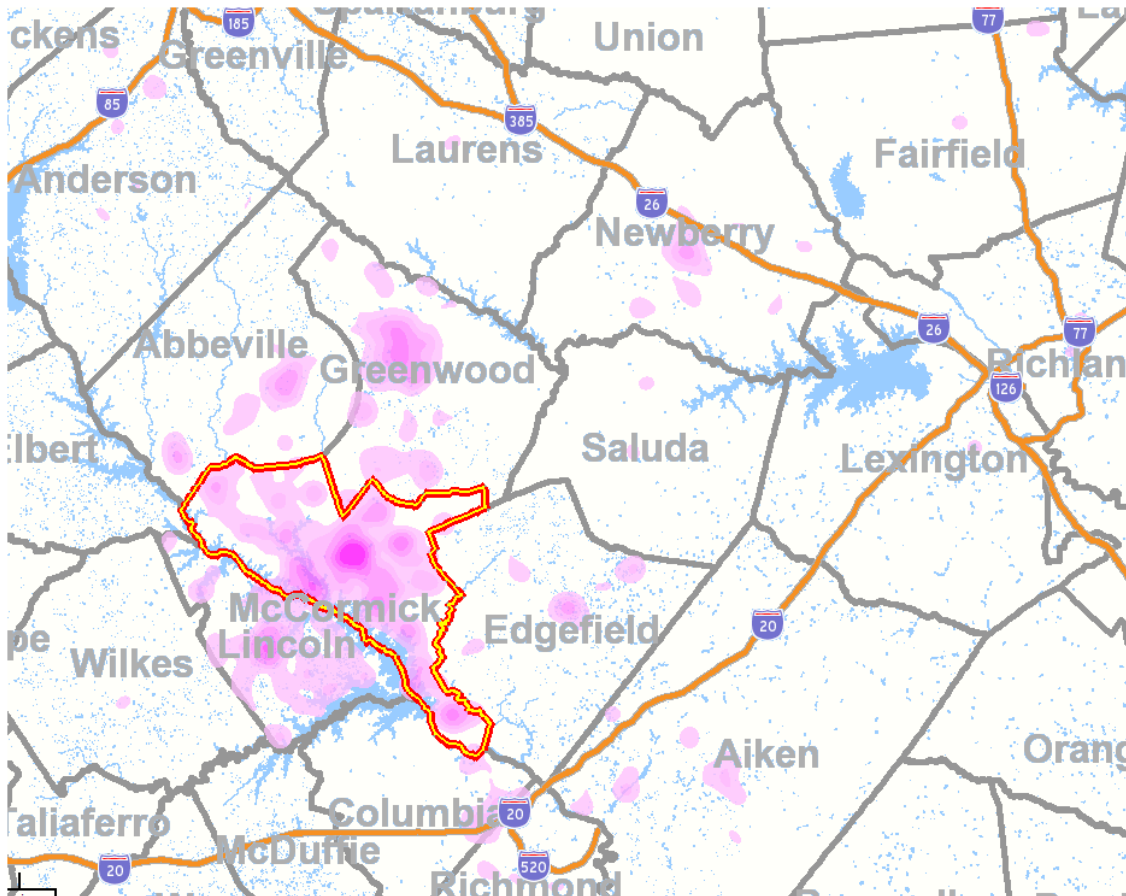
McCormick County's 2007 population was 10,098. The county population has grown by 3.4% since 1997, compared to 14.2% growth for South Carolina. McCormick's future population growth is expected to be similar to the state's.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (estimates) and SC Budget & Control Board/Office of Research and Statistics (projections).

LABORSHED

The map below shows where McCormick County workers come from (in 2006, latest available data). Less than half of McCormick County workers live within its borders. A significant number come in from Greenwood and Lincoln (Georgia) counties.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics.

Characteristics of Workers

Age of Workers:

30 or younger	16.9%
31 to 54	57.0%
55 or older	26.1%

Earnings of Workers:

\$1,200 per month or less	27.5%
\$1,201 to \$3,400 per month	54.9%
More than \$3,400 per month	17.5%

States Where Workers Live:

South Carolina	83.7%
Georgia	14.7%
All other locations	1.6%

Counties Where Workers Live:

McCormick	41.8%
Greenwood	12.8%
Lincoln (Georgia)	10.1%
Abbeville	4.8%
Newberry	3.9%
Edgefield	2.7%
Aiken	2.7%
Anderson	2.6%
Spartanburg	2.3%
Columbia (Georgia)	2.1%
All Other Locations	14.1%

Cities Where Workers Live:

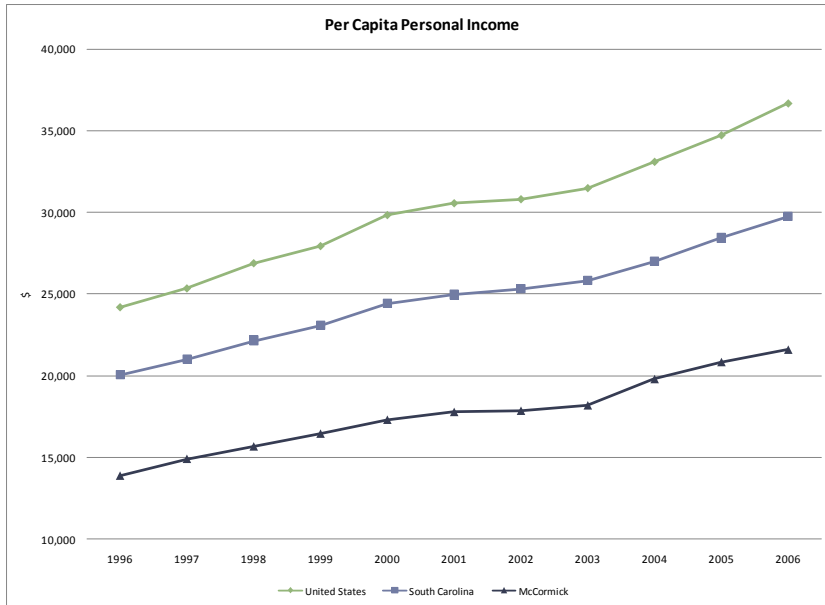
McCormick, South Carolina	11.4%
Greenwood, South Carolina	4.5%
Lincolnton, Georgia	2.4%
Clarks Hill, South Carolina	1.6%
Abbeville, South Carolina	1.5%
Modoc, South Carolina	1.2%
Augusta-Richmond County (balance), Georgia	1.1%
Newberry, South Carolina	1.0%
Edgefield, South Carolina	1.0%
Martinez, Georgia	0.9%
All Other Locations	73.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics.

INCOME

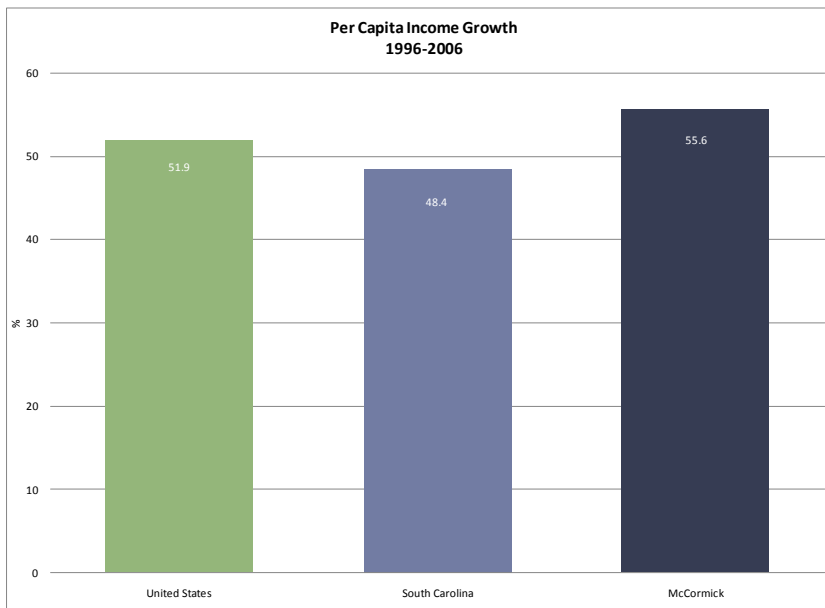
Per Capita Income

McCormick County's per capita income has remained below state and national levels.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

McCormick County's per capita income has grown faster than South Carolina's and the nation's. However, this is due to slower population growth.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Wages by Industry

McCormick County's average wages are well below those of South Carolina (\$520 vs. \$680 in 2007). Average wages were up 13% in McCormick County over the past five years, compared to 18% for the state. All major sectors for which there was wage information had growth.

Industry	NAICS Code	2007 Average Weekly Wage (\$)	2002 Average Weekly Wage (\$)	% Change
Total, Private and Government		520	459	13
Construction	23	476	414	15
Manufacturing	31-33	577	574	1
Retail Trade	44-45	302	289	4
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49	354	NA	
Information	51	NA	230	
Finance and Insurance	52	474	NA	
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	388	NA	
Administration & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	56	NA	371	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	244	NA	
Accommodation and Food Services	72	184	NA	
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	81	356	319	12
Federal Government		1,058	823	29
State Government		617	543	14
Local Government		481	420	15

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Wages by Occupation

Average wages in McCormick County are higher than the state average in the community and social services occupational group.

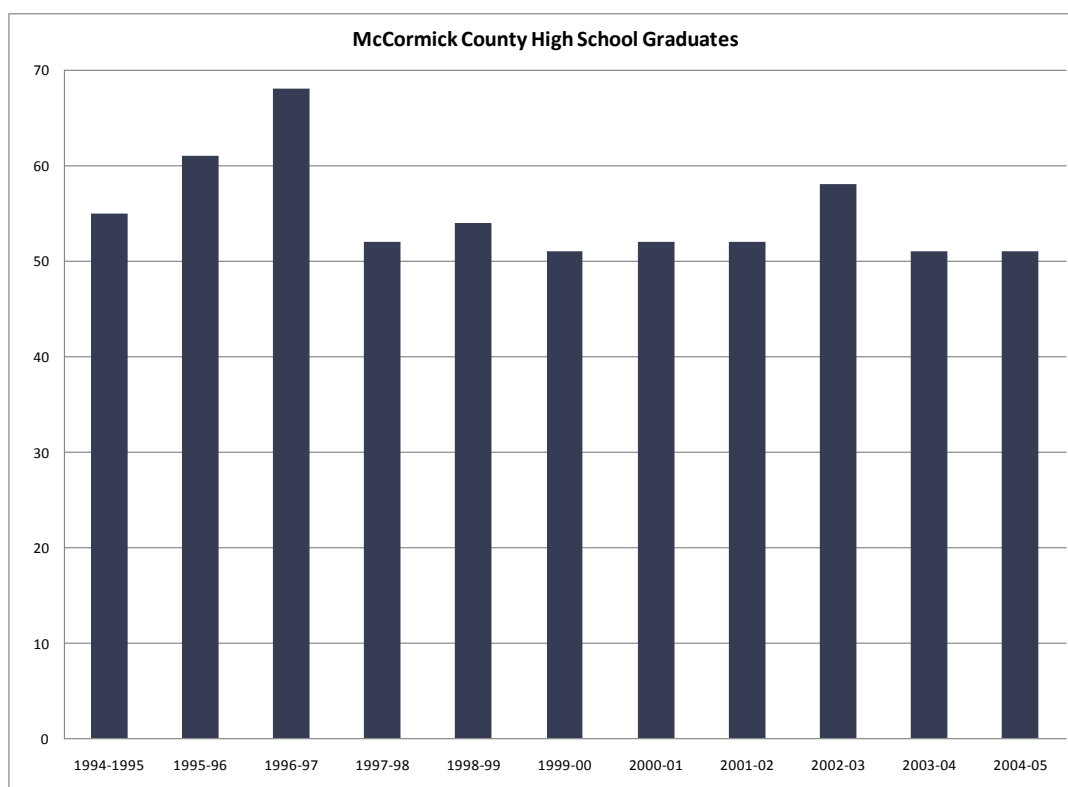
Occupation	2007 McCormick County Median Hourly Wage (\$)	2007 SC Median Hourly Wage (\$)
Management occupations	12.74	28.78
Business and financial operations occupations	12.54	20.28
Computer and mathematical science occupations	20.68	26.20
Architecture and engineering occupations	16.46	30.22
Life, physical and social science occupations	18.13	22.76
Community and social services occupations	15.82	13.18
Legal occupations	20.20	30.68
Education, training and library occupations	22.80	24.42
Arts, design, entertainment, sports and media occupations	8.05	12.66
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	21.87	30.64
Healthcare support occupations	8.57	10.55
Protective service occupations	13.58	13.87
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7.68	7.90
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	7.17	8.42
Personal care and service occupations	7.63	8.39
Sales and related occupations	8.37	13.48
Office and administrative support occupations	10.14	13.22
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	11.13	13.07
Construction and extraction occupations	8.45	16.51
Installation, maintenance and repair occupations	12.65	16.88
Production occupations	8.63	15.21
Transportation and material moving occupations	9.02	12.94

Source: Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.

EDUCATION

High School Graduates

From 1995 to 2005 (latest data available), the number of McCormick County students receiving high school diplomas fell by 4 (7%). In South Carolina, on the other hand, the number of high school diplomas increased 9% from 1995 to 2005. A total of 51 people received high school diplomas in McCormick County in 2005. McCormick County had 15 fewer 12th grade students in 2004-05 than in 1994-95. Also, the number of McCormick County students not passing the exit exam who received a certificate of completion instead of a diploma was up by 1 (to 8) over the 1995-2005 period.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics.

Higher Education Graduates

Over 6,200 more students graduated from higher educational institutions in the Upper Savannah area in 2006 than in 1996, an increase of 34%. The greatest numerical increase was in the healthcare field.

Program	1996	2006	Change	% Change
Agriculture, agriculture operations, and related sciences	27	68	41	152
Area, ethnic, cultural, and gender studies	23	31	8	35
Biological and biomedical sciences	625	601	-24	-4
Business, management, marketing, and related support services	3,136	3,976	840	27
Communication, journalism, and related programs	337	624	287	85
Communications technologies/technicians and support services	10	25	15	150
Computer and information sciences and support services	335	979	644	192
Construction trades	117	125	8	7
Education	2,016	2,363	347	17
Engineering technologies/technicians	297	318	21	7
Engineering	302	323	21	7
English language and literature/letters	408	427	19	5
Family and consumer sciences/human sciences	235	278	43	18
Foreign languages, literatures, and linguistics	149	162	13	9
Health professions and related clinical sciences	3,189	5,194	2,005	63
Legal professions and studies	396	448	52	13
Liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities	1,205	1,208	3	0
Library science	185	200	15	8
Mathematics and statistics	120	160	40	33
Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	730	1,058	328	45
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	155	271	116	75
Natural resources and conservation	--	10		
Parks, recreation, leisure, and fitness studies	155	360	205	132
Personal and culinary services	47	180	133	283
Philosophy and religious studies	66	179	113	171
Physical sciences	242	214	-28	-12
Precision production	357	291	-66	-18
Psychology	539	712	173	32
Public administration and social service professions	347	488	141	41
Science technologies/technicians	6	13	7	117
Security and protective services	514	550	36	7
Social sciences and history	1,037	1,343	306	30
Theology and religious vocations	486	574	88	18
Transportation and materials moving	90	129	39	43
Visual and performing arts	372	592	220	59
TOTAL	18,255	24,474	6,219	34

Source: National Center for Education Statistics (Integrated Post Secondary Education System).

Data for these schools: Aiken Technical College, Allen University, Anderson University, Augusta Area Dietetic Internship-University Hospital (Georgia), Augusta State University (Georgia), Augusta Technical College (Georgia), Benedict College, Beta Tech, Bob Jones University, Claflin University, Columbia College, Columbia International University, Converse College, Erskine College and Seminary, Forrest Junior College, Furman University, Georgia Military College-Augusta Campus (Georgia), Greenville Technical College, ITT Technical Institute-Greenville, Lander University, Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, Medical College of Georgia, Midlands Technical College, Newberry College, North Greenville University, Paine College (Augusta), Piedmont Technical College, Presbyterian College, Savannah River College (Georgia), South University, Spartanburg Community College, Spartanburg Methodist College, Tri-County Technical College, University of Phoenix-Columbia Campus, University of South Carolina-Aiken, University of South Carolina-Columbia, University of South Carolina-Upstate, W L Bonner College, and Wofford College.

OCCUPATIONS

Occupational Projections

The following occupational groups are projected to grow faster in McCormick County than in the state:

- Management
- Computer and mathematical science
- Legal
- Education, training and library
- Healthcare practitioners and technical
- Healthcare support
- Protective service
- Food preparation and serving related
- Personal care and service
- Sales and related
- Construction and extraction

See **Appendix A** for detailed occupational information.

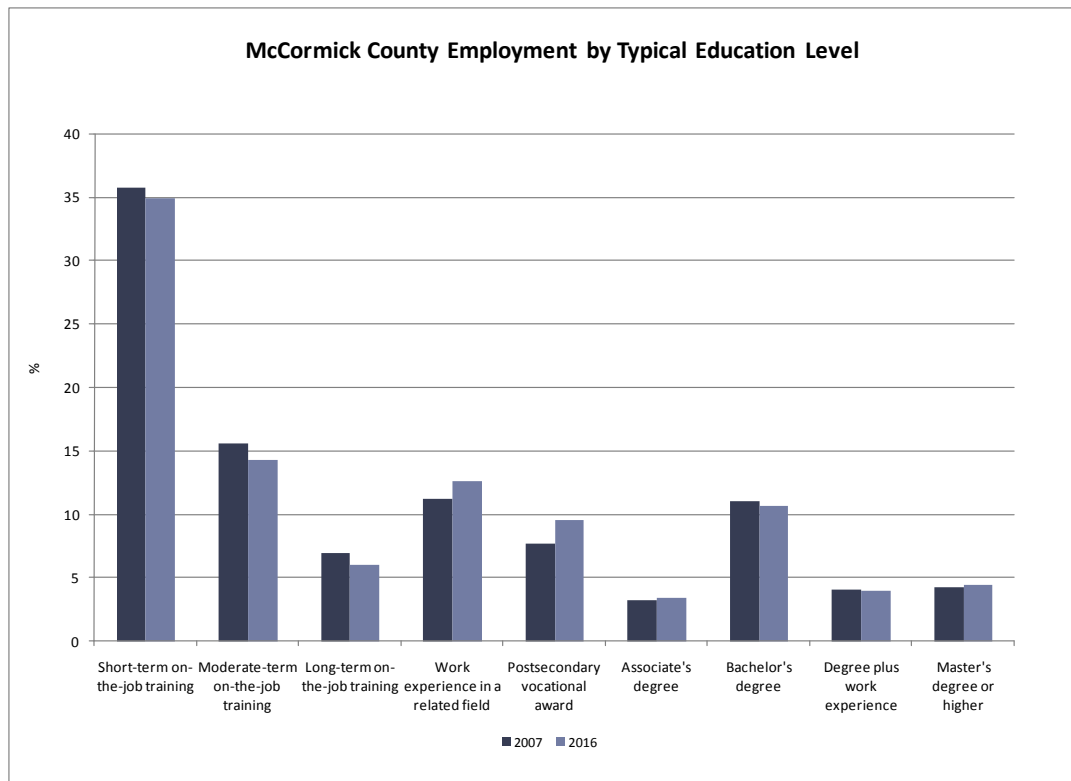
Occupation	2007-2016 McCormick County Projected Growth (%)	2007-2016 SC Projected Growth (%)
Management occupations	21	17
Business and financial operations occupations	18	22
Computer and mathematical science occupations	24	23
Architecture and engineering occupations	-9	15
Life, physical and social science occupations	14	15
Community and social services occupations	9	15
Legal occupations	33	21
Education, training and library occupations	20	16
Arts, design, entertainment, sports and media occupations	16	17
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	28	24
Healthcare support occupations	46	25
Protective service occupations	19	18
Food preparation and serving related occupations	21	13
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	23	23
Personal care and service occupations	28	7
Sales and related occupations	25	19
Office and administrative support occupations	9	13
Farming, fishing and forestry occupations	-4	16
Construction and extraction occupations	25	19
Installation, maintenance and repair occupations	-1	17
Production occupations	-44	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	2	11

Source: Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc.

Occupational Education Requirements

The trend for occupational growth shows that there will be growth in jobs across skill levels. Based on employment projections, McCormick County is expected to see growth in requirements for the following specific levels of education and experience:

- Work experience in a related field
- Postsecondary vocational award



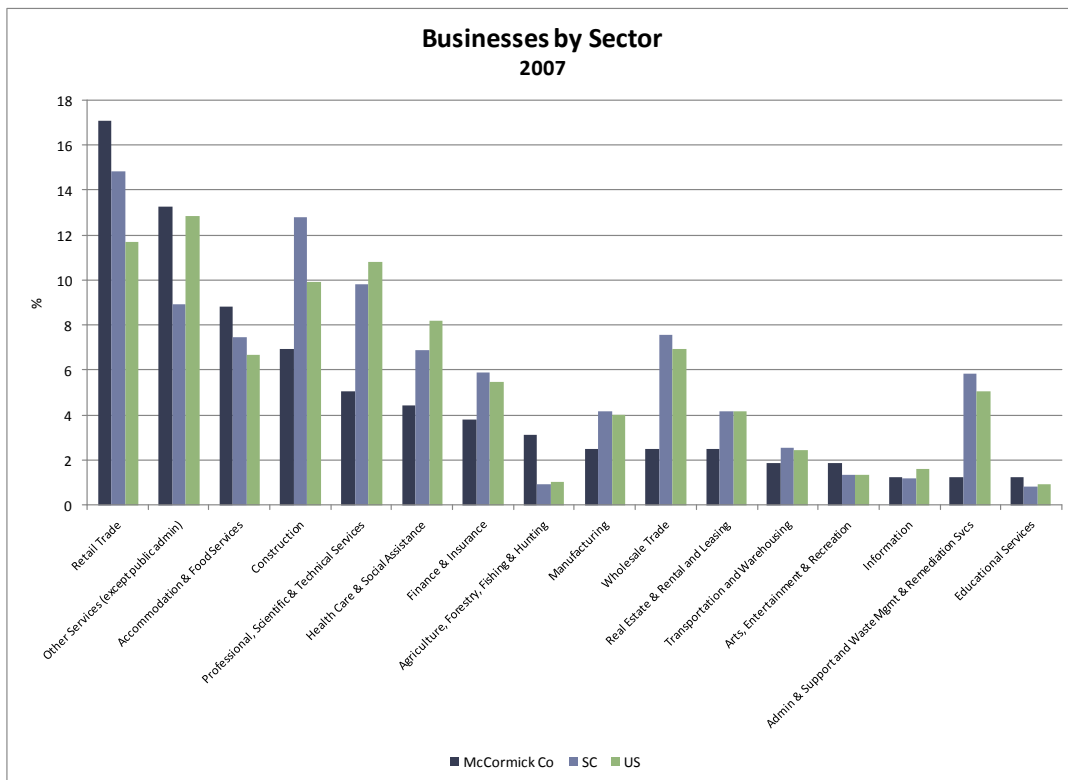
Source: Economic Modeling Specialists, Inc

INDUSTRY

Businesses by Sector

McCormick County had higher percentages of businesses than South Carolina or the nation in the following sectors:

- Retail trade
- Other services
- Accommodation and food services
- Agriculture and forestry
- Arts, entertainment and recreation
- Educational services



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Growth in Number of Businesses

The number of private businesses in McCormick County fell by 5% from 2002 to 2007, compared to a 2% drop for the state. For industry definitions, this analysis uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), the U.S. standard for industry classification.

At the three-digit NAICS code level, based on available data, McCormick County had higher growth in five industries compared to South Carolina and the U.S. Below is a list of those five industries along with their respective growth rates.

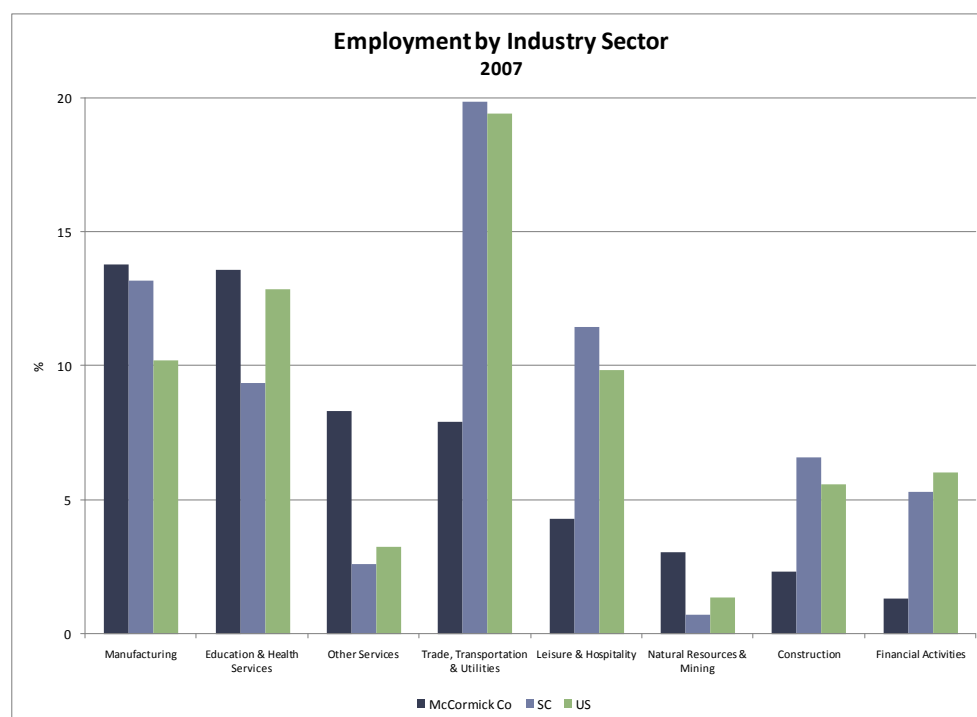
See **Appendix B** for information on all industries.

Industry	2002-2007 Growth (%)		
	McCormick Co.	SC	US
Construction of buildings	16.7	-0.4	15.4
Food and beverage stores	40.0	-18.2	-0.5
Gasoline stations	12.5	-2.8	-1.9
Food services and drinking places	83.3	-0.2	12.2
Private households	300.0	4.6	24.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment by Sector

McCormick County has a larger than average share of its jobs in manufacturing, education and health services, other services, and natural resources and mining.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry Analysis

Screening Criteria

Industry sectors were rated on six factors:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • 2002-2007 employment growth | Competitive effect ¹ |
| • 2002-2007 employment growth rate | Average annual wage |
| • Location quotient ² | Projected growth |

Using those factors, sectors were awarded “stars” based on meeting the following criteria:

- 2002-2007 employment growth of 25 or more (Did the sector add a significant number of jobs?)
- 2002-2007 employment growth rate greater than 0% (the county lost jobs over the period) (Did the sector add jobs?)
- Location quotient of at least 1.25 (Does the sector have a significant concentration in the county?)
- Competitive effect greater than 0 (Did the sector add jobs beyond national growth overall and in the sector?)
- Average annual wage greater than \$27,051 (2007 average for the county) (Does the sector pay wages greater than average for the county?)
- Average or above average projected growth (Is the sector expected to add jobs?)

Data Limitations

Because of Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics restrictions, information on detailed industry sectors is quite limited for smaller counties such as McCormick. Therefore, this base analysis is not as comprehensive as those for larger areas. Further analysis can be conducted on growth occupations and using other resources in an attempt to obtain more detailed information on potential focus industries for McCormick County. The Department of Commerce can assist in this supplemental analysis.

Industries of Note

Based on these criteria and available data, there are no “six star” or “five star” sectors in McCormick County.

Industry sectors that generate wealth from outside the area are referred to as the region’s base economy. Base economy sectors are important to an area’s economic well-being. A sector which fits this base economy criteria, has above-average wages, has a relatively high concentration in the area (as indicated by the location quotient), and is projected to grow is construction of buildings.

Appendix C has information on all factors for all sectors for McCormick County.

¹ *Competitive Effect: based on shift-share analysis; represents the change in employment in the sector in the county after accounting for overall US employment growth and growth/decline in the sector in the US.*

² *Location Quotient: percentage of employment in the sector in the county divided by the percentage of employment in that sector in the US; gives an indication of how concentrated employment in the sector is in the county compared to the US; based on 2007 data.*

MOVING FORWARD

The South Carolina Department of Commerce appreciates the opportunity to provide this base analysis of McCormick County's labor market. We hope that it will help in advancing the progress of McCormick County's economic development.

What's been done so far?

This analysis identifies the region's assets—both current and future—at a macro level. Labor Market Information (LMI) at the S.C. Department of Commerce developed a Base Labor Analysis report providing an overview of the region's population, industries, occupations, and educational assets. Additionally, these findings were benchmarked against the state and the nation.

What's next?

Because local knowledge is required to interpret and apply the findings appropriately, the McCormick Base Labor Analysis should be used with local stakeholders to identify and define key, targeted industry clusters. Some items to consider when defining these clusters may include the following.

1. *What is McCormick's economic base?*

In order for an economy to grow, it must have a base (export) sector that generates wealth from beyond its borders. Industries in the economic base (manufacturing, scientific and technology services, warehouse and distribution, financial services, regional healthcare, etc.) typically provide occupations with higher pay and benefits as well as better human capital development and promotion opportunities. A successful economic base stimulates the development of the non-base sector (housing, schools, retail, restaurants, personal services, etc.). It also propels the local tax base which, in turn, provides support to community services.

2. *What are strategies to assist low-wage citizens in non-base economy jobs?*

Although the economic base is the driver for long-term growth in a region, implementable strategies for developing job opportunities for low-skilled individuals is a priority for community economic well-being. This need must also be kept in mind when defining target industry clusters.

3. *What other factors are vital to McCormick and its community?*

Over and above pure economic considerations, what is important to the citizens of the McCormick community? How does McCormick want to be perceived? What quality of life issues affect McCormick? These questions may impact the types of industries desired for the area.

How Labor Market Information at the S.C. Department of Commerce can help.

Once local stakeholders have identified key industry clusters vital to the future economic development of the region, LMI can provide more in-depth analysis of each of these industries, their occupations, business establishments, and educational requirements.

1. Detailed Industry Analysis

For each identified industry, LMI can develop a detailed analysis of each sector, including employment, projected growth, staffing patterns, location quotients, and employers. Additionally, the analysis will examine the largest, fastest growing, and declining sectors within the industry cluster.

2. Detailed Occupational Analysis

At this point, the occupations—classified by SOC codes—that make up each of the identified industry clusters can be analyzed in detail. This analysis will include employment, average earnings, educational requirements, projected growth, and completers from available local training programs. It will culminate in identifying gaps between the number of occupations required to sustain and advance industry growth and the number of skilled workers (as identified by educational requirements and program completers) available to fulfill these positions.

3. Identification of Implementable Recommendations

LMI will utilize the findings of the analyses to develop a set of implementable recommendations. These may include recommendations to align community college programs with economic development goals along with others. Finally, local knowledge will once again be called upon to review the findings and develop an action plan for the implementation of feasible solutions.

Appendix A: Occupational Projections for McCormick County

SOC Code	Description	2007 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	2007 National LQ	2007 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
11-9011	Farm, ranch, and other agricultural managers	22	23	1	5	2.53	9.51	Degree plus work experience
11-9012	Farmers and ranchers	84	81	-3	-4	2.89	6.55	Long-term on-the-job training
11-9021	Construction managers	14	18	4	29	1.14	8.06	Bachelor's degree
11-9051	Food service managers	13	19	6	46	1.71	7.85	Work experience in a related field
11-9081	Lodging managers	10	15	5	50	4.06	9.59	Work experience in a related field
11-9141	Property, real estate, and community association managers	13	19	6	46	0.64	6.84	Bachelor's degree
11-9199	Managers, all other	41	67	26	63	1.49	7.31	Work experience in a related field
11-1011	Chief executives	28	39	11	39	1.49	16.02	Degree plus work experience
11-1021	General and operations managers	27	29	2	7	0.90	25.84	Degree plus work experience
13-2011	Accountants and auditors	25	30	5	20	0.92	12.38	Bachelor's degree
13-2052	Personal financial advisors	13	14	1	8	1.08	6.59	Bachelor's degree
21-1021	Child, family, and school social workers	13	15	2	15	2.62	13.85	Bachelor's degree

SOC Code	Description	2007 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	2007 National LQ	2007 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
25-1099	Postsecondary teachers	70	90	20	29	2.59	42.40	Doctoral degree
25-2021	Elementary school teachers, except special education	31	36	5	16	1.12	21.00	Bachelor's degree
25-2022	Middle school teachers, except special and vocational education	30	34	4	13	2.50	19.45	Bachelor's degree
25-2031	Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	22	24	2	9	1.21	21.61	Bachelor's degree
25-3099	Teachers and instructors, all other	35	42	7	20	3.18	9.38	Bachelor's degree
25-9041	Teacher assistants	39	46	7	18	1.65	9.18	Short-term on-the-job training
29-1069	Physicians and surgeons	10	10	0	0	--	--	First professional degree
29-1111	Registered nurses	61	77	16	26	1.44	22.59	Associate's degree
29-2052	Pharmacy technicians	10	12	2	20	--	--	Moderate-term on-the-job training
29-2061	Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	27	41	14	52	2.15	13.16	Postsecondary vocational award
31-1011	Home health aides	18	24	6	33	1.16	8.90	Short-term on-the-job training
31-1012	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	80	125	45	56	3.21	8.07	Postsecondary vocational award
33-3012	Correctional officers and jailers	38	46	8	21	5.41	12.97	Moderate-term on-the-job training

SOC Code	Description	2007 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	2007 National LQ	2007 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
33-3051	Police and sheriff's patrol officers	19	21	2	11	1.86	13.68	Long-term on-the-job training
33-9032	Security guards	10	12	2	20	0.57	13.78	Short-term on-the-job training
35-1012	First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	14	18	4	29	0.97	11.30	Work experience in a related field
35-2012	Cooks, institution and cafeteria	19	23	4	21	2.74	6.75	Moderate-term on-the-job training
35-2021	Food preparation workers	13	17	4	31	0.86	8.09	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3021	Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	27	37	10	37	0.62	6.55	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3031	Waiters and waitresses	12	12	0	0	0.30	6.72	Short-term on-the-job training
37-2011	Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	29	33	4	14	0.75	8.56	Short-term on-the-job training
37-2012	Maids and housekeeping cleaners	92	122	30	33	2.54	6.55	Short-term on-the-job training
37-2019	Building cleaning workers, all other	11	10	-1	-9	1.30	6.55	Short-term on-the-job training
37-3011	Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	14	17	3	21	0.80	7.73	Short-term on-the-job training

SOC Code	Description	2007 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	2007 National LQ	2007 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
39-9011	Child care workers	63	84	21	33	2.01	6.57	Short-term on-the-job training
39-9021	Personal and home care aides	23	29	6	26	1.45	7.08	Short-term on-the-job training
39-9031	Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors	12	16	4	33	2.69	12.52	Postsecondary vocational award
39-9032	Recreation workers	11	14	3	27	1.85	6.55	Short-term on-the-job training
41-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	56	69	13	23	1.46	8.69	Work experience in a related field
41-1012	First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers	13	17	4	31	0.81	10.63	Work experience in a related field
41-2011	Cashiers, except gaming	63	67	4	6	1.04	6.61	Short-term on-the-job training
41-2031	Retail salespersons	42	55	13	31	0.49	8.04	Short-term on-the-job training
41-3031	Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	10	10	0	0	--	--	Bachelor's degree
41-9021	Real estate brokers	22	32	10	45	0.75	7.61	Work experience in a related field
41-9022	Real estate sales agents	24	34	10	42	0.75	7.11	Postsecondary vocational award

SOC Code	Description	2007 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	2007 National LQ	2007 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
41-9091	Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers	14	14	0	0	0.71	6.55	Short-term on-the-job training
43-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	22	24	2	9	0.85	13.02	Work experience in a related field
43-3031	Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	33	38	5	15	0.87	9.15	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-4051	Customer service representatives	13	18	5	38	0.35	7.30	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-4171	Receptionists and information clerks	12	15	3	25	0.64	7.66	Short-term on-the-job training
43-5052	Postal service mail carriers	17	17	0	0	2.95	17.68	Short-term on-the-job training
43-5081	Stock clerks and order fillers	17	17	0	0	0.56	7.93	Short-term on-the-job training
43-6011	Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	22	26	4	18	0.76	12.02	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-6014	Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	43	44	1	2	1.21	9.83	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-9061	Office clerks, general	50	56	6	12	0.94	8.41	Short-term on-the-job training
45-2092	Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	13	16	3	23	1.09	8.33	Short-term on-the-job training

SOC Code	Description	2007 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	2007 National LQ	2007 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
45-4022	Logging equipment operators	15	10	-5	-33	--	--	Moderate-term on-the-job training
47-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	19	24	5	26	1.05	10.03	Work experience in a related field
47-2031	Carpenters	27	34	7	26	0.93	7.78	Long-term on-the-job training
47-2061	Construction laborers	20	26	6	30	0.82	6.97	Moderate-term on-the-job training
49-9042	Maintenance and repair workers, general	45	48	3	7	1.92	11.38	Moderate-term on-the-job training
53-3022	Bus drivers, school	10	10	0	0	--	--	Short-term on-the-job training
53-3032	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	33	32	-1	-3	1.00	9.08	Moderate-term on-the-job training
53-3033	Truck drivers, light or delivery services	14	20	6	43	0.70	8.31	Short-term on-the-job training
53-7051	Industrial truck and tractor operators	18	13	-5	-28	1.67	8.74	Short-term on-the-job training
53-7062	Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	21	20	-1	-5	0.52	8.79	Short-term on-the-job training
53-7063	Machine feeders and offbearers	14	11	-3	-21	6.08	7.14	Short-term on-the-job training
		2,986	3,411	425	14	11.95		

SOC Code	Description	2007 Jobs	2016 Jobs	Change	% Change	2007 National LQ	2007 Median Hourly Earnings (\$)	Typical Education & Experience Level
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Source: EMSI

at least 1.25 greater than \$11.95

Appendix B: Businesses by 3-Digit NAICS Codes

McCormick County								
Industry	NAICS Code	Change						
		2002	2007	Average Size	#	%	SC % change	US % change
Construction of Buildings	236	6	7	3	1	16.7	-0.4	15.4
Food and Beverage Stores	445	5	7	7	2	40.0	-18.2	-0.5
Gasoline Stations	447	8	9	3	1	12.5	-2.8	-1.9
Truck Transportation	484	3	3	1	0	0.0	-5.1	5.4
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	5	3	4	-2	-40.0	12.2	23.8
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	8	8	0	0	0.0	2.1	14.3
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	6	11	0	5	83.3	-0.2	12.2
Personal and Laundry Services	812	3	2	0	-1	-33.3	-2.4	7.2
Private Households	814	4	16	1	12	300.0	4.6	24.9

growth rate exceeds both SC and US growth rates

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Appendix C: McCormick County Employment by Industry Sector

		Employment		2002-2007 Change				2007 Average Annual Wage (\$)	Projected Growth
Industry	NAICS code	2002	2007	#	%	Location Quotient	Competitive Effect		
Total		2,059	2,005	-54	-2.6			27,051	14%

<i>6 star sectors</i>		Employment		2002-2007 Change				2007 Average Annual Wage (\$)	Projected Growth
Industry	NAICS code	2002	2007	#	%	Location Quotient	Competitive Effect		
NONE									

<i>5 star sectors</i>		Employment		2002-2007 Change				2007 Average Annual Wage (\$)	Projected Growth
Industry	NAICS code	2002	2007	#	%	Location Quotient	Competitive Effect		
NONE									

<i>4 star sectors</i>		Employment		2002-2007 Change				2007 Average Annual Wage (\$)	Projected Growth
Industry	NAICS code	200 2	2007	#	%	Location Quotient	Competitive Effect		
Gasoline Stations	447	16	31	15	94	3.65	16	13,630	A
Private Households	814	6	16	10	167	2.95	9	6,416	A

3 star or fewer sectors		Employment		2002-2007 Change					
Industry	NAICS code	2002	2007	#	%	Location Quotient	Competitive Effect	2007 Average Annual Wage (\$)	Projected Growth
Food and Beverage Stores	445	48	52	4	8	1.85	4	12,935	BA
Construction of Buildings	236	29	19	-10	-34	1.09	-14	28,334	A
Truck Transportation	484	9	4	-5	-56	0.28	-6	18,424	AA
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	18	12	-6	-33	0.42	-7	26,708	A

Methodology and Sourcing

Projected Growth Grading Scale:

AA=above average

A=average

BA=below average

D=decline

Sectors are rated on 6 factors: 2002-2007 employment growth, 2002-2007 employment growth rate, location quotient, competitive effect, average annual wage, and projected growth.

Stars are based on: 2002-2007 employment growth of 25 or more, 2002-2007 employment growth rate greater than 0 (since overall county job growth was negative), location quotient of at least 1.25, competitive effect greater than 0, average annual wage greater than \$27,051 (2007 average for all jobs in the county), and average or above average projected growth.

Location Quotient: percentage of employment in the sector in the county divided by the percentage of employment in that sector in the US; gives an indication of how concentrated employment in the sector is in the county; based on 2007 data.

Competitive Effect: based on shift-share analysis; represents the change in employment in the sector in the county after accounting for overall US employment growth and growth/decline in the sector in the US.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; projections based on data from EMSI and SC Department of Commerce.



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